



UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
United States Patent and Trademark Office
Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450
www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/917,821	07/31/2001	Lorin Bruce Rowe	12177/50701	1755
23838	7590	01/30/2006		EXAMINER
KENYON & KENYON LLP 1500 K STREET N.W. SUITE 700 WASHINGTON, DC 20005				POLLACK, MELVIN H
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2145	

DATE MAILED: 01/30/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	09/917,821	ROWE, LORIN BRUCE	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Melvin H. Pollack	2145	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 02 November 2005.
 2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.
 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 1-61 is/are pending in the application.
 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
 6) Claim(s) 1-61 is/are rejected.
 7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
 10) The drawing(s) filed on 31 July 2001 is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
 a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
 4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
 6) Other: see attached office action.

DETAILED ACTION

Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114

1. A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on 11/2/05 has been entered.
2. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-61 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.
3. The examiner withdraws the original 102 and 103 rejections in order to add art to address the newly added limitations and scope changes.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

4. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.
5. Claims 32-37, 42-46, 48, 49, 53, 55, 56, 60 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Brendzel (5,912,952) in view of Hammond (6,910,081).
6. For claims 32, 48, and 55, Brendzel teaches a method (abstract) for providing an interactive, intelligent end user's service (col. 1, line 1 – col. 3, line 5), the method comprising:
 - a. Responsive to a user call (Fig. 3, #302), retrieving a personal user list (col. 5, lines 5-20);

- b. Transmitting information from the personal user list via the data control portion of a communications channel to a user device (Fig. 2);
- c. Receiving a user response via the data control portion of the communications channel (Fig. 3, #306);
- d. Retrieving additional information from the personal user list, the additional information corresponding to the received user response (Fig. 3, #309); and
- e. Forwarding the additional information to a client device for processing (Fig. 3, #310).

7. Brendzel does not expressly disclose retrieving a personal user list created by the user. Hammond teaches a method and system (abstract) of developing personal user lists such as Personal Address Books (col. 1, line 1 – col. 4, line 18) that may be accessed and modified (Fig. 3) created by the user (Fig. 4) and utilized in the manner described above (Fig. 6). At the time the invention was made, one of ordinary skill in the art would have added Hammond personal user lists to Brendzel's system in order to simplify the connection process (col. 1, lines 30-45).

8. For claims 33, 42, 49, and 53, Brendzel does not expressly disclose that the personal user list is a personal paging list, the personal paging list includes a plurality of names and corresponding paging numbers, nor does Brendzel expressly disclose that the personal user list is a personal directory list, the personal directory list includes a plurality a plurality of names and at least one of a plurality of corresponding telephone numbers, e-mail addresses and mailing addresses. Hammond teaches a personal user list provided to the user (Fig. 6) that comprises pager numbers, phone numbers, and the like (Fig. 4). At the time the invention was made, one of

ordinary skill in the art would have combined the inventions in order to allow greater control of Brendzel's communications options (col. 1, lines 30-45).

9. For claims 34 and 43, Brendzel does not expressly disclose that the information transmitted to the user device includes at least one of the plurality of names. Hammond teaches this limitation (Fig. 4, #402). At the time the invention was made, one of ordinary skill in the art would have combined the inventions in order to allow greater control of Brendzel's communications options (col. 1, lines 30-45).

10. For claims 35 and 44, Brendzel does not expressly disclose that the received user response includes a selection of the at least one of a plurality of names. Hammond teaches this limitation (Fig. 3, #316). At the time the invention was made, one of ordinary skill in the art would have combined the inventions in order to allow greater control of Brendzel's communications options (col. 1, lines 30-45).

11. For claims 36 and 45, Brendzel does not expressly disclose that retrieved additional information includes the paging number from the personal paging list, the paging number corresponding to the selected name, nor does Brendzel disclose that the retrieved additional information includes at least one of a plurality of corresponding telephone numbers, e-mail addresses and mailing addresses from the personal directory list. Hammond teaches this limitation (Fig. 6, #612). At the time the invention was made, one of ordinary skill in the art would have combined the inventions in order to allow greater control of Brendzel's communications options (col. 1, lines 30-45).

12. For claims 37 and 46, Brendzel does not expressly disclose that the paging number or telephone number is forwarded to the client device to complete a page and/or call. Hammond

teaches this limitation (Fig. 6, #614). At the time the invention was made, one of ordinary skill in the art would have combined the inventions in order to allow greater control of Brendzel's communications options (col. 1, lines 30-45).

13. Claim 56 is drawn to the limitations in claims 33-37. Therefore, since claims 33-37 are rejected, claim 56 is also rejected for the same rationale.

14. Claim 60 is drawn to the limitations in claims 42-46. Therefore, since claims 42-46 are rejected, claim 60 is also rejected for the reasons above.

15. Claims 38-41, 47, 50-52, 54, 57-59, 61 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Brendzel and Hammond as applied to claims 32, 48, and 55 above, and further in view of D'Angelo (6,717,938).

16. For claims 38, 50, and 57, Brendzel and Hammond do not expressly disclose receiving a call back number, and forwarding the call back number to the client device to complete a page based on the paging number and the call back number. D'Angelo teaches this limitation (col. 12, lines 45-55). At the time the invention was made, one of ordinary skill in the art would have combined the inventions in order to allow greater control of Brendzel's communications options (col. 1, lines 25-35).

17. For claims 39, 47, 54, and 61, Brendzel and Hammond do not expressly disclose that the call back number or other contact information is received on the data control portion of the communication channel. D'Angelo teaches this limitation (col. 5, lines 40-60). At the time the invention was made, one of ordinary skill in the art would have combined the inventions in order to allow greater control of Brendzel's communications options (col. 1, lines 25-35).

18. For claims 40, 51, and 58, Brendzel and Hammond do not expressly disclose retrieving a plurality of call back numbers from the personal paging list, and forwarding the plurality of call back numbers via the data control portion of the communication channel to the user device for selection. D'Angelo teaches this limitation (col. 6, line 65 – col. 7, line 20). At the time the invention was made, one of ordinary skill in the art would have combined the inventions in order to allow greater control of Brendzel's communications options (col. 1, lines 25-35).

19. For claims 41, 52, and 59, Brendzel and Hammond do not expressly disclose receiving a selected one of the plurality of call back numbers via the data control portion of the communication channel, and forwarding the selected call back number to complete the page based on the paging number and the call back number. D'Angelo teaches this limitation (col. 7, lines 20-55). At the time the invention was made, one of ordinary skill in the art would have combined the inventions in order to allow greater control of Brendzel's communications options (col. 1, lines 25-35).

20. Claims 1-10, 15, 16, 19-21, 24, 25, 28, 29 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Brendzel (5,912,952) in view of Srinivassan (5,724,412) and Seshadri (6,249,808).

21. For claim 1, Brendzel teaches a method (abstract) for providing (col. 1, line 1 – col. 3, line 5) interactive (col. 5, lines 5-17) text messages (Fig. 2) to a user's device (Fig. 1, #30) during a voice call (col. 3, lines 15-20), the method comprising:

- a. Receiving information from a client (Fig. 1, #17; Fig. 3, #303);

- b. Having at least a portion of the received information be in a text format (col. 3, lines 15-20);
- c. Transmitting to the user's device non-text (voice) information on a voice portion of a communications channel (col. 3, lines 40-52); and
- d. Transmitting to the user's device the text information on a data control portion of the communications channel (col. 3, lines 40-52).

22. Brendzel does not expressly disclose that the information is converted into text. Brendzel does disclose that, based on the type of screen, the same data may be shown in multiple ways (col. 6, lines 20-40). Srinivassan teaches a method (abstract) of providing textual data during voice calls (col. 1, line 1 – col. 3, line 17) in which a voice-to-text converter (Fig. 1, #34) provides such conversion (col. 5, lines 20-50). At the time the invention was made, one of ordinary skill in the art would have used a Srinivassan voice converter in the Brendzel system to assist in making sure the information is in a proper format using less database space (col. 2, lines 30-35).

23. Brendzel and Srinivassan do not expressly disclose determining based on content of the received information that at least a portion of the received information is suitable for conversion into a text format, and converting the at least a portion of the received information into a text format. Seshadri teaches a method and system (abstract) of transmitting data by utilizing a mixture of text and voice (col. 1, line 1 – col. 2, line 55) wherein messages are separated due to tags (col. 4, lines 40-65) and keyword determination (col. 7, line 40 – col. 8, line 20). At the time the invention was made, one of ordinary skill in the art would have used Seshadri in order to clarify Brendzel's messaging system (col. 1, lines 20-60).

24. For claim 2, Brendzel teaches that responsive to the transmitted converted information, receiving a user response on the data control portion of the communications channel (Fig. 3, #306 and 307).
25. For claim 3, Brendzel teaches forwarding the received user response to the client (Fig. 3, #309).
26. For claim 4, Brendzel teaches obtaining the user response from the data control portion of the communication channel (col. 5, line 10; col. 6, lines 40-48), but does not expressly disclose converting the user response into an audio message. Srinivassan teaches a text-to-voice converter (Fig. 1, #38) for conversion to the proper format (col. 4, lines 20-27). At the time the invention was made, one of ordinary skill in the art would have used a Srinivassan voice converter in the Brendzel system to assist in making sure the information is in a proper format using less database space (col. 2, lines 30-35).
27. For claim 5, Brendzel teaches forwarding the audio message to the client (col. 7, lines 13-28).
28. For claim 6, Brendzel teaches receiving the non-converted information via voice portion of the communications channel, and receiving the converted information via the data control portion of the communications channel at the user's device (col. 2, lines 50-51; col. 4, lines 9-11).
29. For claim 7, Brendzel teaches presenting the non-converted information as audio information on the user's device (Fig. 3, #313).
30. For claim 8, Brendzel does not expressly disclose displaying the converted data as text information on the user's device after a text alert is presented. Srinivassan teaches this limitation

(col. 6, lines 50-60). At the time the invention was made, one of ordinary skill in the art would have used a Srinivassan voice converter in the Brendzel system to assist in making sure the information is in a proper format using less database space (col. 2, lines 30-35).

31. For claim 9, Brendzel teaches determining whether the received information contains information suitable for conversion into the text format (col. 4, lines 33-40).

32. For claim 10, Brendzel teaches separating the information that is suitable for text conversion from information that is not suitable for text conversion (Fig. 1, #16).

33. Claim 15, 20, 24, 28 are drawn to the limitations in claims 1 and 10. Therefore, since claims 1 and 10 are rejected, claim 15 is also rejected for the same rationale.

34. Claim 16, 21, 25, 29 are drawn to the limitations in claim 2. Therefore, since claim 2 is rejected, claim 16 is also rejected for the reasons above.

35. For claim 19, Brendzel teaches that forwarding the received user response to the client for processing (col. 7, lines 10-30).

36. Claims 11-14, 17, 18, 22, 23, 26, 27, 30, 31 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Brendzel and Srinivassan and Seshadri as applied to claims 1, 10, 15, 16, 20, 21, 24, 28 above, and further in view of Dodrill et al. (6,738,803).

37. For claim 11, Brendzel does not expressly disclose converting the information that is suitable for text conversion into a text format for display on the user's device, and appending to the non-converted information a text alert, wherein the text alert is transmitted on the voice portion of the communication channel. Srinivassan discloses the text conversion and alert (see claim 8 discussion), but does not expressly disclose the text alert is transmitted on the voice

portion of the communication channel. Dodrill teaches a method (abstract) of providing text-voice communications combinations (col. 1, line 1 – col. 6, line 15) that provides audio notifications for messages and the like (col. 11, lines 22-31). At the time the invention was made, one of ordinary skill in the art would have added a Dodrill notification method to Brendzel in order to provide advanced phone services (col. 5, line 65 – col. 6, line 5).

38. For claim 12, Brendzel does not expressly disclose transmitting to the user's device the converted information on the data control portion of the communications channel after the text alert is transmitted. Srinivassan teaches this limitation (col. 8, line 66 – col. 9, line 12). At the time the invention was made, one of ordinary skill in the art would have used a Srinivassan voice converter in the Brendzel system to assist in making sure the information is in a proper format using less database space (col. 2, lines 30-35).

39. For claim 13, Brendzel teaches receiving a trigger identifying the information suitable for conversion (col. 4, lines 33-50).

40. For claim 14, Brendzel teaches that responsive to the user response, retrieving stored information from memory; and forwarding the retrieved information to the client (col. 4, lines 50-65).

41. Claims 17, 22, 26, 30 are drawn to the limitations in claim 11. Therefore, since claim 11 is rejected, claim 17 is also rejected for the same rationale.

42. For claim 18, Brendzel teaches that the presented text includes a plurality of choices for selection by a user and the user response indicates at least a selected one of the plurality of choices (col. 5, lines 5-20).

Art Unit: 2145

43. Claims 23, 27, 31 are drawn to the limitations in claim 19. Therefore, since claim 19 is rejected, claim 23 is also rejected for the same rationale.

Conclusion

44. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure. They disclose methods of voice/data communication interfacing and voice/text conversion processes.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Melvin H. Pollack whose telephone number is (571) 272-3887. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:00-4:30 M-F.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Jason Cardone can be reached on (571) 272-3933. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

MHP
18 January 2006



JASON CARDONE
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER